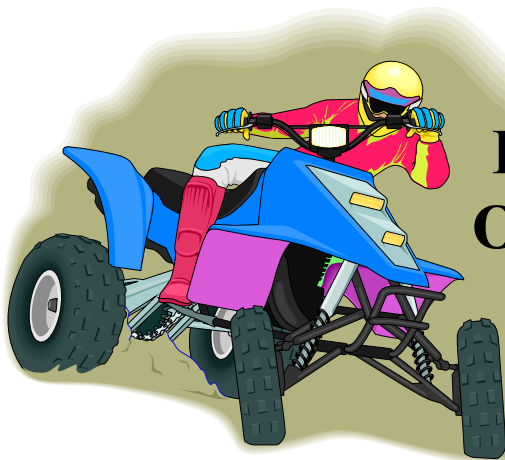
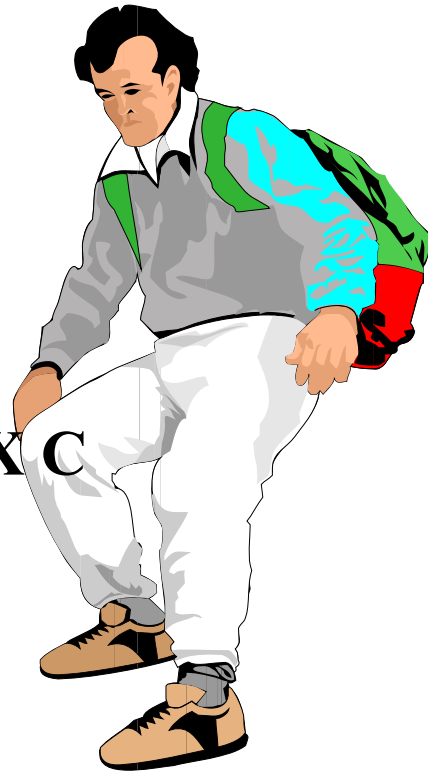




APPENDIX C



RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM PROCESS AND CLASSES



RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM PROCESS

Recreation area management objectives are defined through a planning process referred to as the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). The ROS process provides a framework for defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities and experience opportunities. The settings, activities and opportunities for obtaining experiences have been arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into six classes:

- Primitive
- Backcountry
- Middle Country
- Front Country
- Rural
- Urban

These classes cover the full range (spectrum) of experience opportunities from pristine environments to highly developed, manmade environments. The resulting ROS analysis defines specific geographic areas on the ground, each one encompassing one of the unique recreation opportunity classes.... primitive, backcountry, etc. The maps and tables below, define each ROS class in terms of its physical, social and managerial settings. Table C-1 summarizes the targeted settings for the RCBR environment in each of the eight recreation management zones.

PHYSICAL SETTING:

<u>Factor</u>	Primitive	Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Nearness to /Distance from Roads	Greater than 3 miles from all roads	At least 1/2 mile from all roads	Near or on 4WD roads, but at least 1/2 mile from all improved roads	Near or on roads drivable by autos, but at least 1/4 mile from highways	On or near primary highways	On or near primary highways
Degree of Naturalness	Unmodified natural environment, at least 5,000 acres	Largely unmodified or natural appearing environment, at least 5,000 acres	Largely unmodified or natural appearing environment, at least 5,000 acres	Resource modifications evident but harmonious with a natural appearing environment	Substantially modified environment having both natural and manmade features, rural or agricultural landscapes	Naturally appearing background in a substantially urbanized environment; exotic vegetation, buildings and powerlines may be dominant
Amount of Developed Facilities	Very few to no facilities	A few primitive facilities such as trails and signs, but hardly noticeable	A few primitive facilities such as trails and signs, but hardly noticeable	Some rustic facilities, harmonious with the land, for resource protection and visitor safety (e.g., picnic tables, pit toilets, fire grates, etc.)	Moderate number of facilities to manage use, accommodate considerable numbers of people, and some for special activities (e.g., boat launches, interpretive gazebos, etc.)	Numerous facilities to manage and accommodate intensive use; facilities for special activities are common (e.g., surfaced trails, intensively developed campgrounds, stores, etc.)

SOCIAL SETTING:

<u>Factor</u>	Primitive	Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Contacts with Other People	Very little contact with other people (see 6 or fewer parties per day; no groups visible from your campsite)	Little contact with other people (see 6-15 groups per day; less than 3 groups visible from your campsite)	Moderate contact with other people (see 15 or more groups per day; see 7-14 groups away from roads and developed sites)	Moderate to high degree of contact with other people on roads (see 30 or more groups per day; see 15-29 groups away from roads)	Moderate to high degree of contact with other people on roads and trails, at developed sites, and on water surfaces; moderate away from roads, trails developed sites, and water surfaces)	In constant contact with other people (large numbers of users on-site and in nearby areas)
Evidence of Other Users	Evidence of others unnoticeable when hiking through the area	Evidence of others subtly noticeable but not drawing attention when recreating in the area	Human use alterations easily noticeable but not drawing attention to visitors driving primitive roads and trails	Human use alterations may be dominant within the area but would be subordinate or even unnoticed from main roads	Culturally modified landscape dominates the view from the main roads; people are almost continually in view	Structures dominate the landscape and high concentrations of people are commonplace

MANAGERIAL SETTING:

<u>Factor</u>	Primitive	Backcountry	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Amount of on-the-ground Visitor Management	No on-site visitor management or information facilities	A few subtle visitor management controls or visitor information facilities are present, but subtle	A few subtle visitor management controls or visitor information facilities present	Visitor management controls easily noticeable but harmonize with the landscape; basic visitor information facilities present	On-site management controls and regulations are numerous and easy to see; more complex visitor information facilities are present	On-site management controls and regulations are both numerous and cannot go unnoticed
Land Management Practices	Land management practices are generally unnoticeable	Land management practices are noticeable but subtle	Land management practices are still subtle but are easier to see	Land uses, like grazing are evident but tend to fit in with the natural landscape	Land uses are obvious and may include measures to protect soil and vegetation from recreation use impacts; may also include water developments or mining	The land is intensively managed; multiple land management practices may occur; these practices are an integral part of the setting
Motorized Use	No motorized use allowed, so area is accessible only by horseback or foot	No motorized use allowed; accessible by foot, horse, mountain bike; non-motorized trails	Motorized use occurs, usually OHV's: 4WDs, ATVs, and motorcycles	OHV use as well as highway vehicle use occurs	Regular highway vehicles are allowed and common	Regular highway vehicles are dominant

